AFTER THE CATASTROPHE. THE BOSTON MERCHANIS UP AND AT IT AGAIN.

Tearing Down the Blackened Walls-The Search for the Bodies of the Dead-A New York Fireman Killed-Immense Sale of Safes-Business Changes.

Boston, Nov. 13.-The whole city feels brighter, better, and stronger this morning, and the appearance of the streets clearly indicates the resumption of business. Rain began falling at 6 o'clock last night, and continued until mid night accompanied by a strong east wind. Danger to the buildings on the west side of Washington street, opposite the fire, was apprehended. It was feared that the east wind would blow the standing walls on the east side over upon them.

tically shutting off communication with New York after 9 P. M. The gas was completely cut off, and candles or lamps were universally used. The rain kept the people out of the streets, and save mediate vicinity of the fire they were. The rain continued to fall beavily until 11 P. M., almost extinguishing the smoulder-ing fire in the burn! district. About midnight e wind and rain subsided, and the moon shone ightly down on the troubled city, seeming to edect respite and better times ahead.

CLEARING UP THE RUINS. en closed are opened and filled with teams and business men. The sun shines brightly. The air is cool and bracing. Everything and everybody seem to feel the stimulus, and activity prevails on all sides.

Chief Engineer Dam: ell says that it is likely that

nore persons lost their lives in the conflagration than is generally supposed. In several instances he saw men, whom he supposed to be thieves, enter stores which fell soon after, and of the men who entered he saw none regain the street. Mr. Damrell is suffering seriously from the effects of the fire. His lips are scorched and swoollen, and his lungs inflamed from inhaled

The walls still standing in the runs are to be experimented on to-day with a new patent tor-pedo. If it works well all the walls will be thrown down at once.

The sale of safes in Boston is immense.

RESUMPTION.
The newspapers this morning are crowded ncements under the head of "fire advertisements." Nearly every firm burnt out its resumption of business someshere, and almost every dealer in building supplies gives notice that he shall not advance his price. Some curious changes have been made. For instance, J. S. & E. Wright, wholesale dry goods, to the New England Conservatory of Music. Jordan, Clark & Co., with grim humor, announce that they moved suddenly last Sunday night, but resumed business on Monday morning. A supplementary edition of the Boston Business Directory is to be issued at once. One firm says: "We are still alive and kicking, and continue business as usual." The State printing office adds to the announcement of its resumption of business in a new quarter the humorous line, "God save the Commonwealth of Massachusetts." A. K. Young & Co., in whose premises the fire first appeared, announce their resumption at 13 Hawkins street, and request their employees to call on the regular pay day for their money. The Saturday Evening Gazette is now in the Traveller building. Burr, Taft & Co. are in the east dining hall of the United States Hotel. Houghton, Perkins & Co. accupt the Board of Trade comes. plies gives notice that he shall not advance his

Saturday Evolung Govette is now in the Traveller building. Burr. Taft & Co. are in the east dining hall of the United States Hotel. Houghton, Perkins & Co. occupy the Board of Trade rooms. Robert Bishop, cotton waste, advertises: "Owing to causes over which we had no control, we havelemoved ourselves—not having anything else to move—to 215 Federal street, and are ready for business as usual." A music publisher announces "Song of the Fire," and all hands are cheerful.

The burnt district presents a scene of great activity. The soldier guard remains as close as before, and the Fifth Infantry, Col. Everett, has been added to the force on duty, so as to relieve for a time some of the worn-out troops. The Old South Church is still used as a barracks, and it looks strange enough to see blue-coated soldiers off duty leaning upon the windows.

In the ruins wide, crooked paths have been opened in about half the streets, and the work of clearing up goes energetically forward. Gangs of men are at work everywhere, and some building permits have been applied for. Piles of coal are still burning, and volumes of smoke rise in ing permits have been applied for. Piles of coal are still burning, and volumes of smoke rise in many places; but the fire is much less than yesterday. Several steam fire engines are still at work. Their axies and wheel tires are coated ieeply with rust, showing how long they have stood in the same spot at work. Many of the firemen sleep at night beside their engines, and one weary-looking engineer this morning pointed out to me the plank on which he siept last night. He added that it had no soft side.

THE SALE OF BELICS.

uight. He added that it had no soft side.

THE SALE OF RELICS.

One stand for the sale of relies is enjoying a prosperous business. Photographers are plentiful, and views of the Boston fire will soon be thicker than snow flakes.

The first carriage I have seen in the ruins appeared this morning. It looked strangely, and many turned to take a second look at it.

The work of excavating safes continues as briskly as ever. Many have not yet been reached, notwithstanding constant digging, they were buried so deep. In the ruins of Miles, Burr & Co.'s store, Summer, near Washington street, the search for bodies still continues. Firemen are hard at work, but the remains have not yet leen discovered. The digging for bodies in Washington street was unsuccessful yesterday, but this inorning it had

A GHASTLY REWARD.

Washington street was unsuccessful yesterday, but this morning it had

The excavations were made in the store of Bruce. Whitney & Co. No. 168. Franklin Hook and Ladder Company. Capt. Young, of Lambridge, one of whose members was lost in the fire, resumed the digging early in the morning, and after removing a vast amount of debris they found deep in the cellar a skull bone, and soon afterward what there was left of the dead fireman was revealed. The great crowd looked sorrowfully on. He seemed to be lying on his side, and the body had been mashed to a pulp. The head and neck were entirely burned up, except a small fragment of skull bone. The are which had been upward had disappeared. Both legs and leet were gone from the thighs, having been utterly consumed, and the hand and lower arm, which had been under the body, were destroyed. The body remained only because the falling mass which crushed it had partially saved it from the flames; but even then it was terribly burned. Two flames that each of the City Hall, where they await the action of the Coroner. The clothing has been sent to Cambridge, to see if the widow of the Cambridge freman can identify it. Franklin's men do not seem to think that the body is that of their company. They say that there are two other bodies in the same building. They have resumed work there. The man lost by Franklin Dompany was Wm. Frazer, who volunteered as a member of the company when they started for the fire. He is said to have recently been a member of Engine Three of the New York Fire Department. He entered the building to save life, and was working his way to the rescue when the walls fell.

The work of pulling down the walls has been

when the walls fell.

PULLING DOWN THE WALLS.

The work of pulling down the walls has been begun in several places in the burnt district. The torped has not been tried, and it is somewhat doubtful whether it will be tried. Gangs of men with ropes do the business. Washington street, from Milk to Summer, has (2 P. M.) just been completely cleared, and the work of tearing down the fronts left standing on the castside will soon begin.

Among the queer signs displayed in various parts of the city, is the sign of the Emigrant Savings Bank. This institution was formerly at It Franklin street and is now at Washington street and Avon place. It reads:

God has reached over the savings of the poor. On Him we can trust forever. ENIGRANT SAVINGS BANK.

Most of the Boston merchants relied on steam e engines and powder. After reading this sign could not resist calling in the bank. With a owing face one of the clerks assured me that is bank saved all their papers, books, and money addid not lose a dollar in the burnt district. It seems that the reported

from New York and other places created considerable alarm among the residents. People were afraid to go to bed at night without a gun, or a broad axe, or some other effective weapon in each hand. The fear has been dispelled by announcements in the local papers. Deputy Chief of Police Quinn this morning informed me that some New York thieves did come to the city. He mentioned Jim Lawler's and other guigs, but he said that most of them were received by the police and sentback. He felis me that police business is dull, and that in the past tag days there have been fewer arrests than band. First Englises residence of the large Hartford companies there than they did. I have just men agenerally fool a shade better than they did. I have just men agental shade better the did shade better than they did. I have just men agental shade better than they did. I have just men agental shade better than they did shade better the shade of the case and to fully agreed the man and shade shade better the shade of the case and to fully appreciate and take into our minds what a real th

their lines through the burnt district and other disabled points.

Carlotta Leclercq has offered her services to any theatrical manager who will accept them, the proceeds to go to the sufferers.

Gas will be furnished to-night, and scarcely anything could be more welcome.

The proposed action of the United States Treasury to furnish gid meets no encouragement here. Nearly every Bostonian deprecates it. Witness the following:

It. Witness the following:

Relief Committee Rooms, Ciff Hall.

It having been suggested that the Tressury of the United States might issue an additional amount of currency in view of our calemity.

Resolved, That this committee carnestly remonstrates against any such issue as unwise and unnecessary, and prejudicial to the whole country.

(Signed)

WILLIAM GRAY, Chairman.

Donations are pouring in from all quarters.

LADIES GAZING AT THE BUINS.

Donations are pouring in from all quarters.

LADIES GAZING AT THE RUINS.

Many merchants and others who did business in the burned district, having obtained passes for more than one, have taken ladies inside the lines, and the dames of Beacon street have been soiling their gaiters in the mud of the ruined streets, and gathering relics or watching the operations of the safe-openers, which continue unceasingly.

It is not an uncommon sight to see long ladders placed against the half-ruined walls which contain safes. The safe-openers, having completed their work from the precarious footing afforded by the ladder, the contents, if any remain, are brought down the ladder. The safes seem numberless, and everywhere in the ruins crowds surround the digging parties, and watch them with interest.

I have just met a man who picked up in the street a note for \$10.000. How it got there nobody knows—perhaps through carelessness in removing property. Papers written with lead pencil were preserved better than those written with ink. Books which had been thoroughly calcined and turned into a black coal still revealed lead pencil entries plainly legible. Ink tracings had totally disappeared long before the paper had reached that condition.

Bill posters are rather taking the edge off the picturesqueness of the ruins by plastering them with handbills. An anxious crowd surrounds the firemen who are digging for bodies in the ruins of Miles, Burr & Co.'s store on Summer street. In a last walk through the ruins I have met with many more merchants who have architects at work, and have made application for building permits.

THE CALL FOR A PUBLIC MEETING

at work, and have made application for building permits.

THE CALL FOR A PUBLIC MEETING of citizens in Tremont Temple was responded to at noon to-day by an assembly which completely filled the house. On the platform were Gov. Washburn, Mayor Gaston, the Hon. Henry Wilson, and many prominent citizens. President Williams was then called upon to read a list of 160 Vice-Presidents. A hymn entitled "God is the Refuge of His Saints" was then sung, the congregation rising and joining in the singing. Mayor Gaston addressed the meeting. He said that he was rejoiced to believe that they had come up here with resolute hearts and wills. They had come not to find fault, but in the spirit of generous manhood to meet the pressing wants of the hour. [Applause.] They came. In the first place, to take measures for the relief of the destitute. He continued in a speech which was frequently applauded, and in which he tendered the thanks of the city to the many cities who had so nobly come forward in the hour of Boston's need.

The Hon. Mr. Gray. Chairman of the Relief Committee, was greeted with continued applause and hree cheers. He read the report of the committee, which was simply a summary of their action at their meetings. The resolution adopted by the Citizens' Committee protesting against the proposed issue of an additional amount of currency was read by Mr. Gray. During the reading of the report the audience frequently interrupted with applause, especially when the resolutions relating to Mansard roofs, relocating the streets, and the removal of the Coliseum were read. At its close, Mr. Gray said that the first thought of the committee was to relieve those who were made destitute by the fire. Thus far few such cases had been found. The next was what provisions should be made for the large number of women that had been thrown out of employment, of which there were not less than 16,000 engaged in the various manufacturing establishments of the city. It was considered that it was the first duty to keep at regular employment ev

Resolution received. Thanks for courage and wis public spirit.

ane meeting closed with the doxology and the benediction by the Rev. Robert Laird Collyer. No definite action seems to have been taken by the meeting, save to add a large number to the Relief Committee, and to endorse the commit-tee's action past and future; but brave words instil courage, and if the meeting had no other object than this it would have accomplished good. good.

The Boston Herald sold two hundred and thirty thousand copies yesterday.

THE RELIEF COMMITTEE AT WORK.

The Relief Committee are hard at work. About one hundred persons made application for assistance this forenoon. All who were very destitute were immediately relieved. The ruins are even more closely guarded than before, and only passes endorsed as "Good day and night" are accepted. After dark the martial sound of fife and drum and the tramp of soldlers strikes the ear from various quarters, indicating that battalions are marching to relieve those on duty. The theatres are open to-night. The Gas Company has fulfilled its promise, and Boston at night seems like a new city. The street lamps are lighted, and in dwellings and stores candles have given place to what the poetic residents style the light of other days. In the streets one frequently hears the gas lights spoken of, and the city and her people are more cheerful to-night than before since the fire. Even in the burned district the spirit of chaos seems cowed and broken, for the flames are less bright than on any other night since the fire, and they do not rise as before to be a constant reminder of the great calamity.

BENEFITS. THE RELIEF COMMITTEE AT WORK.

great calamity.

BENEFITS. BENEFITS.

All the theatre managers in Boston have tendered benefits in aid of the sufferers by the recent fire. The various police stations in the city are filled with property recovered from thieves. At Station One Capt. Emerson delivered over \$6,000 worth of goods, and at Station Two, Capt. Vinal returned over \$10,000 worth of property. About \$30,000 worth of property. About \$30,000 worth of property remain at the police stations. Gas was turned on today, the city having been two nights in darkness.

What was Seen by an Old Bostonian Resis dent in New York.
The Hon. Frank Crockett, the head clerk at the Grand Central Hotel, is an old resident of father became landlord of the old Bromfield House in Boston, and after his death. five or six years ago, the house was sold, and Mr. Frank Crockett came to New York with his family. When Mr. Crockett heard of the terrible conflagration in Boston on Sunday his anxiety for the safety of his relatives and their property was intense, and when notice was sent to the differ-ent hotels that a special train would start for Boston about half past 12, Mr. Crockett hastened to the Forty-second street depot and got on board. Mr. Crockett thus relates his experience: "The special train which had been chartered on Sunday by a number of anxious gentlemen to convey them to Boston left the Grand Central Depot about a quarter of 1 on Sunday afternoon. From New York to New Haven we rushed with lightning speed. Every one on the train was too full of anxiety to say much, and all were in a hurry to get to Boston as soon as possible. At New Haven we found a steam fire engine ready loaded on a car, and it was at once attached to our train. We then sped on to Hartford. There we found two passenger cars crowded with insurance men, who were waiting for us to come along, and these two cars were added to the train. After that there was no lack of talking. The insurance men spread themselves through the train and the tongues running like windmills produced a perfect babel.

stopped, in company with several friends I step ped upon the platform and started out on to Beach street.

THE TAP! TAP! OF THE DRUM. "The TAP! TAP! OF THE DRUM.

"The first sound that struck my ears when I stepped into the open air was the tap, tap of the drum and the measured tread of soldiery. Every street was patrolled, and at every avenue leading to the burnt district sentinels were posted. Perfect order was maintained everywhere, and it was impossible for any one, except those actually employed in subduing the flames or protecting the property, to pass. Convinced that at that time of the night nothing definite could be learned of the situation, I went to the flevere House and retired. I was not able to sleep much, as the fire broke out again during the night and everything was in an uproar.

"On Monday I started at it to survey the burned district. I thought I should not have the slightest trouble in getting about as well known as I was, but I found it impossible to pass the corbon of sentinels.

A RUSE. "Just as I was about to give it up a friend said to me, 'I'll put you through,' and taking me into his store we went down into the basement and out the back door, which brought me inside the lines. I walked along some little distance, held in silent awe at the terrible wholeale destruction of valuable property. Only a month ago an Englishman whom I met in Boston, who accompanied me through Winthrop square and over the present burned district, said then. 'This is the finest lot of buildings for business purposes in the whole world.' Now they are all gone.

"The grantic grupplied and melted by the in-

all gone.

"The granite crumbled and melted by the intense heat until I was wading about in granite ashes over eighteen inches deep. I looked about for my brother-in-law's store, the firm of Chase, Merritt & Hanchard, 20 and 22 Pearl street, but could form no idea of its site, so utterly is every landmark destroyed, and only a month ago I sat in a chair in front of that store little thinking then that it was the last time I should do so. ittle thinking then that it was the last time I should do so.

"A little further on I saw an elderly gentleman whom I recognized as one of the heavy men of Boston busy, shovel in hand, digging out his safe. He seemed cheerful, directed the men who were assisting, and said he hoped to find everything all safe.

"One of the funniest sights, it seemed to me, was the little signs stuck up everywhere on sticks announcing that such a firm could be found in such a place. I think all of the firms who have been burned out have procured places of business, and already are hard at work.

RELIEF.

"A 'bureau of relief' was opened on Monday morning, but only three families applied during the day. The chief and true suffering fails mostly on the clerks and employees who have been connected with firms that are burned out, who do not now need the amount of help they formerly employed. These persons will suffer severely, as will also the small householders. The Relief Committee will do all in their power to relieve these people, either by loaning them money to rebuild with or procure employment. The great bulk of the property was owned by families who are amply able to withstand the loss, and the Street Commissioners have decided to lay out the streets anew and bring about as much regularity as possible. This will be one of the most important benefits of this fire, as the irregularity of the streets was a great drawback to the beauty and usefulness of this section. RELIEF.

"Monday night I spent up at the South End, at the house of my sister. We had just gone up stairs when two pistol shots were heard in the street, and the celerity with which windows went up and night-capped heads appeared, but showed how terribly on the qui rice everybody was in the city that night.

"I never saw such a sight as I beheld in the burnt district, and it was the more sad to me from my strong sympathies with all things in Boston, engendered by a twenty years' residence. The business men generally there believe that insurance companies will pay one hundred cents on a dollar, and that all claims will be settled very promptly. This will enable business men to meet their obligations and go on as before."

Mr. Crockett believes that many of the boot and shoe men will never rebuild, but will sell their goods at their manufacturies in future. THE SOUTH END IN SUSPENSE.

The following is a list of the companies which have suspended, with a statement of losses and assets, and our estimate of what each will pay. Some of the companies have subscribed new capital, and will start again:

COMPANIES.	Location.	Assets.	Louies.	ban.
				Pe
Massachusetts.				-
Bay State	Worcester	\$339,667	\$250,000	
Boston	boston	719,718	1,500,000	
Boylston	Boston	941,581	800,000	
City	Boston	400,561	700,000	
Ellet	Boston	-117178	1,200,000	
Exchange	Boston	265,617	350,000	
Faneuil Hall	Boston	200,000	400,(20)	
Firemen's	Boston	1,127,229	2,000,000	
Franklin	Boston	635,565	2,500,000	
Howard	Boston	\$87,493	1,000,000	
Lawrence	Boston	299,940	500,0.0	
Manufacturers'	Boston	1,487,048	1,500,000	
Merchants'	Boston	991.547	1,200,000	
Mutual Benefit	Boston	281,600	600,000	
National	Boston	896,981	1,100,000	
North American	Boston	651,488	1,200,000	
People's	Worcester	800,293	600,000	
Prescott	Boston	508,189	1.000,000	
Shoe & L. Dealers'.	Boston	590,734	1,500,000	
Suffolk	Boston	275,717	1,000,000	
Tremont	Boston	278,104	750,000	
Washington	Boston	1,070,748	1,000,000	15.7
Humboldt	New York	215,048	150,000	
International	New York	1,065,113	409.(3.1)	
Market	New York	201,000	100,000	
Rhade Island.				
Equitable	Providence.	319,291	820,000	
Merchants'	Providence.	390,982	225,000	

pany figure their losses by the Boston fire of to \$150,000, which will be promptly paid.

Insurance Rates Not Yet Advanced. Among the insurance companies yesterday affairs assumed a more quiet look. No further failures were reported, and it seemed to be the general impression that those companies which have not already suspended will be able to pay up all their losses. Much anxiety is manifested on the part of the merchants in the city to know the truth of the rumor which prevailed on the street that the Board of Underwriters, at their meeting on Tuesday, resolved to advance the rates of insurance from 10 to 15 per cent. The Sun reporter was informed by the Secretary of the board that at that meeting the whole subject of rates and surveys was referred to a committee specially appointed to investigate, and report at the meeting of the board on Wednesday next.

The New York State Insurance Department. The Spectator has the following: Superintendent Church, of the New York State Superintendent Church, of the New York State
Insurance Department, was in town yesterday.
In conversation with us concerning the effect of
the great fire upon the fire insurance companies,
he requested us to assure the Underwriters that
it is his desire, as well as intention, to construe
the insurance law as leniently as possible; that
he should take no action to interfere with any
company honestly striving to maintain its credit;
and that the officers of companies should receive
from the department whatever and as much
assistance as would be compatible with a due
regard for the extraordinary character of the
emergency.

A Boston Firm's Suspension. Stanfield, Wentworth & Co., dry goods commission merchants, of Boston and this city, have suspended payments for a time, on account of their losses in the fire.

Philadelphia atter Boston. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13.—A fire broke out this evening in the rear of 419 North Eighth street, co-cupied for the storage of window blinds, shutters, and cupied for the storage of window blinds, shutters, and moulding, and soon communicated to the surrounding property, destroying buildings, mostly of small value, covering an area of about 2,00° and under the covering and sure feet. Abraham Brown, coal desier, corner of lighth and Willow streets, had 4,000 tons of coal bad as maged. The lee depot of the Carpenter lee Co. The control of the Carpenter lee Co. The communication of the carpenter see the communication of the carpenter see the communication of the carpenter lee Co. The Carpenter lee Company's loss is about \$6,000. The Carpenter Ice Company's loss is about \$6,000.

Boutwell Snubbing Wall Street. Boutwell Snubbing Wall Street.

WASHINGTON, NOV. 13.—A telegram was received by Secretary Boutwell to-day from a number of Wall street brokers, asking if the Government would not purchase the million and half of bonds that were offered for sale in excess of the million ordered to be purchased. The Secretary replied that no more would be purchased; that the Government only desired to assist the Boston sufferers, and bot to please Wall street. This was probably caused by a despatch which Mr. Boutwell received to-day from hoston protesting against any expansion of the currency or sale of gold for their benefit.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1872.

DETECTION OF THE JOYCE CHIL. DREN'S MURDERER.

THE ROXBURY TRAGEDY.

Evans. who Killed his Niece in New Hampshire. Suspected of the Crime - A Four Years' Mystery about to be Unravelled-The Details of Two Terrible Tragedies. NASHUA, N. H., Nov. 11 .- Since the arrest

and incarceration of Franklin Evans, the hoaryand incarceration of Frankin Evans, the heary-he hed worse than murderer of his young and beautiful gran dniece, Miss Georgiana Lovering, in Northwood, this State, many glaring facts have been produced that point to him as the perpetrator of similar crimes in different sections of the Eastern States. In connection with one of these crimes especially is the evidence very strong. Immediately after his arrest by Sheriff Drew, and while he was confined in that official's house, he asked, with an expression of considerable fear and emotion, if the Boston officers, who were engaged is conversation in an adjoining apartment, wanted him for THE MURDER OF THE JOYCE CHILDREN.

The MURDER OF THE JUYCE CHILDREN.

These little innocents, a boy and girl, were murdered near Roxbury, one of the outlying districts of Boston, about four years ago. Evans, who was at that time engaged in the dissolving-view and lecture business, the dissolving-view and lecture business. Boston, but where he was at the precise period is not definitely known. On his return to Northood, shortly after the tragic event, he made affair which excited comment in the village, and some were disposed to say that he knew

THE MURDER OF GEORGIE LOVERING.

The latest crime committed by this hoary-headed wretch is equally revolting and sickening in its details. It seems that for a year or more Evans had been laying his plans for the ruin or the murder of his grandniece. little Georgie Lovering. It is said that he had once before made improper advances to the young girl, who indignantly repelled them, and acquainted her mother of the circumstances. At that time Evans apparently turned over a new leaf, and treated his niece with much consideration. The sequel proves that he then began to plan the ruin of the girl. His first inove was to set snares for birds in the woods. He afterward talked about his traps, and explained how nicely he caught the handsome birds. This naturally awakened the girl's curiosity, and she hasked that she might go with him and see them. At first he refused to take her, but, after having greatly wrought up her eagerness to see them, he finally consented to let her go. She enjoyed the trip and went a number of times afterward. At length she tired of going there, and Evans matured the plan for his fiendish work. On Thursday evening, Oct. 25, Evans told Georgie that he was going away to work the next morning, and that she must look after his snares. She hesitated at first, but finally consented to go. GOING TO HER DEATH.

She hesitated at first, but finally consented to go.

GOING TO HER DEATH.

The next morning Georgie was up bright and early. Evans ate his breakfast as usual, and then went away, saying that he was going to his day's work. At 9 o'clock Georgie put on her hat and shawl to go and look after the snares. Her grandmother had noticed that she looked unusually sober that morning, and made a remark to that effect as she was leaving the room. The girl said she had promised her uncle to look after the snares, but that she should not do it again, for the woods were rough and lonely to her. Georgie then kissed her grandmother affectionately, and, tripping across the road, soon disappeared among the rocks in the pasture. No person except her murderer is supposed to have seen her alive after that time. Soon after Georgie had gone Evans was seen on a hill about a mile distant toward the village, and which commanded a view of the house and pasture. He probably went there directly after eating his breakfast, and concealed himself in order to observe when the girl left her home. At half past 9, half an hour after the girl wat out, and which would have given her time to have reached the woods, kwas seen to come down the hill, cross the road and pasture, and go into the same woods where the girl had gene.

THE GIRL MISSING.

At 10 o'clock, Georgie not having returned, her grandfather, Mr. Day, went into the wood in search of her. He looked everwhere, but found no trace of her; he called her name, but received no response. The neighbors then joined in the search. They found the girl's apron in the wood, and afterward a broken comb that was identified as belonging to the missing girl. There was some hair in the comb, and not far distant a strong string was found. This discevery struck the company with horror, for then there were evidences that the girl had been foully dealt with. Near the spot where the apron was found were evidences of a struggie. The earth was stirred up and the leaves had been misplaced. Further along there were large and small tracks, as though one person had dragged another along. The conviction was now general that the girl had been murdered. THE GIRL MISSING.

had dragged another along. The conviction was now general that the girl had been murdered.

EVANS ARRESTED.

Evans went back to the house as usual on Friday evening. On Saturday evening he was afterward turned over to the Supreme Judicial Court. He emphatically asserted his innocence, and maintained that the girl was alive. On Tuesday afternoon, after another fruitless search for the body of the girl, the Sherif told Evans that if the girl was alive and he would tell where she was, no harm should be done him. Evans then said that he had agreed with a man to help get the girl away. He had met the man some days before in Siratford, and had promised to take Georgie through the woods to a point where the stranger would be walting, between the hours of 9 and 11 on Friday. The man's name was Webster, of Kingston. Evans said he took the girl there as he had promised, and had previously given her fill to buy some clothes with. The man was on hand and had a valie with more clothing, and the girl went into the woods and changed her suit, and the man force away with her. The next morning Officer Drew took Evans to Kingston and made thorough search for the man Webster, but no such character could be found. Then Evans thought possibly the man might live in Kensington. On the following day they went to Kensington, but with no better success. As the next subterfuge Evans concluded that it might have been Candia after all.

The MURDERER CONFRONTED.

The Sheriff now lost all confidence in Evans's trumped-up story, and was more convinced than

The Sheriff now lost all confidence in Evans's trumped-up story, and was more convinced than ever that he knew whether the girl was dead or

cver that he knew whether the girl was dead or alive. He therefore resolved to confront Evans and selemnly put the question to him as to her whereabouts. Accordingly, on Friday evening, Nov. 1, after detailing to Evans the circumstances of the girl's disappearance, the finding of the apron and broken comb, he fastened his eyes upon the prisoner and said:

"In the hearing of no persons but us two and the Great Being above. I ask you this question. Is the body of the girl cold in death?"

The eyes of the two men were fastened upon each other. Neither made the slightest movement, and not a sound was heard except the measured tick of the clock, and perhaps their own partially suppressed breathing. For some seconds it seemed doubtful who would relax first. But Evans, evidently becoming unnerved under the calm, searching gaze of the officer, anddenly turned pale, his hands trembled, and from his quivering lips came the words.

THE MURDERER'S CONFESSION. THE MURDERER'S CONFESSION.

"It is Mr. Drew: I have done wrong."
With the same calmness he had maintained from the beginning the Sheriff said, "Go with me and show me where she is." Evans said, "I will." Thus the officer got the mastery over the prisoner, and wrung the deep, bitter and wicked secret from his heart. Preparations were immediately made to go and find the body. Mr. Drew went to his wife's bedroom and told her that he was going with Evans on a solemn duty. He wished her to dress herself, arouse three of the neighbors, and say he wished them to go to a point near the wood, and wait there in the darkness. If they heard a call from the swamp they must promptly follow the sound, it was then II o'clock.

THE MIDNIGHT SEARCH.

THE MIDNIGHT SEARCH.

The Shariff and prisoner started at once with a team for the wood where the girl was last seen, and reached there about midnight. Then, leaving the carriage, the Sheriff took his lantern and toid Evans to lead the way. They were soon in the forest. The darkness was intense, and nothing was anothe seave the rustling of the leaves under their feet and the wind moaning dismally through the trees. They passed the spot where the apron was found, and, got over the fence where the broken comb wis discovered, but not a word escaped the lips of either man. Then they entered the swamp where stones fallen trees, and treacherous bog-holes made locomotion difficult. Suddenly Evans stopped and seemed be-THE MIDNIGHT SEARCH.

wildered; said is had lost the trail and must go back to the fence and start again. Conflicting thoughts then came into the Sheriff's mind, but he did not waver for a moment. He motioned with the lantern, and both went back over the toilsome way to the brish fence. Brans looked around carefully, and without uttering a word again started into the awamp. Once more they were threading their way through the difficult morass. The obstructions were even more formidable than before.

THE BODY FOUND.

At length, wet and bruised, they reached a bleaker spot than they had heretofore seen. It was a hollow, filled with rocks, fallen trees, and other debris. One very large tree had fallen, and its roots were so embedded in the soil that they tore up the earth for a considerable space. Close to the ground, under this shelving mass of fibres and earth, Evans pointed his finger and said, "There."

The Sheriff said, "What?"
The Prisoner answered again, "There."
Then Evans, half kneeling, stooped, and carefully scraping away some leaves, disclosed something white, and again said, "There."
The Sheriff then laid his hand upon the object and saw that it was the body of the poor murdered girl.
The Sheriff then drew a pair of handcuffs from his pocket and in a moment Evans was in irons. The Sheriff shouted for assistance, and at the third call the neighbors, who were in waiting at the edge of the swamp, answered by their presence. The authorities and a surgeon were sent for, but it was nearly two hours before they arrived.

Then the party all gathered round the remains of the murdered girl. It was a solemn scene, rendered more so if possible by the weirdness of the place, and she darkness, through which flickered the light of the lantern. All uncovered their heads as the surgeon, under the direction of the authorities, lifted the body from its resting place. The face wore a caim and pleasant expression, and showed only two very slight abrasions. The neck bore plainly the prints of fingers, showing that she was undoubtedly strangled. Her dress and skirts were in a bunch around her neck, and, dreadful as it may seem, the body was probably dragged through the swamp. Then portions of the clothing were removed by the surgeon, and a spectacle was presented that sickened the stoutest heart present. Every person turned pale, and there was not a dry eye in the company. Evans himself gave a shriek of anguish that rang out clear and frightful through the wild woods. It was found that the inhuman fiend had not only strangled his victim, but with some sharp instrument had horriby mutilated portions of the body. It was a ghastly scene that those who saw will never forget.

THE BODY REMOVED.

The clothing was carefully replaced, and extemporizing a rude litter, the party started from the swamp. It was impossible for them to make rapid progress out of the forest, and it was half past four when they reached the hall where the inquest was to be held. The next day when the news had spread over the village the excitement was intense. Many could not believe the horrible story until they had actually gazed upon the lifeless form. From every direction the people came crowding to the hall to learn the particulars of the terrible tragedy. The news went to surrounding towns, and all through the day, teams as well as pedestrians almost filled every avenue leading to the centre of the village. Many were the anathenas heaped upon the head of the murderer, and fearing that there might be violence shown him, the officer took him quietly to his house in Strafford.

THE VICTIM.

might be violence shown him, the officer took him quietly to his house in Strafford.

THE VICTIM.

Georgie Lovering was born in Northwood, and was in her fourteenth year. Her father was a soldier in the Eighth New Hampshire Regiment in the rebeilion war, returning home from service sick, and dying soon afterward. The family had been located at their present place two years. Their means are quite limited, consisting mainly of a Government pension and the income from the mother's labor. Georgiana was an only child, and was the idol of her mother, the pride of her grand parents, and the beloved companion of her cousin. She was a bright, pretty, and affectionate girl. Her form was well developed, her hair and eyes 'dark, and her countenance beamed with youthful life and buoyanev. She was, in truth, the sunlight of the houshold. Notwithstandling the slender income of the family, the mother took pride in dressing Georgie tastfully and in sending her to school. Her teachers bear ample testimony to her excellent scholarship. Outside of her home the girl was a favorite with the neighbors, and when she went to the village on domestic commissions, no young miss had more kind and pleasant salutations than Georgie Lovering.

He pretended to read medicine with Dr. Hanson of Manchester, and calling himself a botanic physician, he practiced as such more or less among ignorant people. Once he roamed the country with an electrical battery, which he pretended to use professionally, and again he went around giving exhibitions with a magic lantern. Then he dropped all these occupations and went about doing odd jobs of work, thus gaining a precarious living. Next he became a whining beggar and a self-styled Second Advent preacher. The sudden and mysterious disappearance of a young twin child in Derry many years ago was supposed to have been his work, but no positive proof of it was ever obtained. He has been married three times. After living with him some twenty years his first wife died. Of the children born in this union one, a son, now lives in Derry, and a married daughter in Lawrence. Mass. His second wife separated herself from him. He was married again, but his last wife also left him and returned to Laconia. Since last June Evans had made his home at Mr. Day's being the only brother of the old lady, which of course made him a grand-uncle of the murdered girl. His relations with the different members of the family had generality been of a peaceable character, and in truth no one seemed to regard Evans as a dangerous man.

Possibly Another Murder-Women Fighting

with Hatchets.

Margaret Foley and Mary O'Keefe both occupy apartments in the tenement \$45 East Twenty-seventh street. An old feud culminated in a fight yesterday afternoon, which resulted in serious if not fatal in juries to one of them. The neighbors say that Marga ret was chopping wood with a hatchet in the hall. Mary while passing her made an insulting remark, which Margaret resented by striking Mary in the face. They clinched, and Margaret finding that Mary was getting the better of the fight tore herself away, and seling the hatchet dealt Mary a stunning blow over the left eye, laying open the sellp to the bone and knecking her senseless. Some of the immates believing that the woman was killed, called in an officer and Margaret was locked up in the the Thirty-fifth street police station.

Where Mr. Soffe's Copper Weat. Yesterday morning Mr. Henry Soffe, a dealer a plumbers materials of 43 Greene street, called on McCullogh of the Prince street station, and said that for the last 18 months he had been the victim of a series of mysterious robberies. He had no clue to of a series of mysterious robberies. He had no clue the thieves. The Capitain sent Detective Mullim watch the place. The detective began his vigil before a ciclesk, and it was noon before he saw anything arouse this suspicious. About 12 o'cloek, each though another than the building carrying an elitic buindle, which seemed to be very heavy. He followed Hamilton a few block and then arrested him on a picion. The bundle contained about \$20 worth of copy. Hamilton has charge of the engine that furnish power to the whole building, and has access to soffe's rooms, although employed by another firm. I property was identified at the police station by 100 m.

property was identified at the point some of the stolen goods. The prisoner confessed that some of the stolen goods were secreted in his house in Jersey City. He also said that he had sold some to one Johnson, a junk dealer in Desbrosses street, and some to Julius McDonald of Jersey City. The value of the stolen goods will approximate \$1.50. About \$1.00 worth has been recovered, and more will probably be secured to-usy. Come Back from Boston. As Mrs. Mary Terboss, of 42 East Twenty-first street, was yesterday afternoon walking in Nineteenth street, near Seventh avenue, Wm. J. McCann, one of

street, near Seventh avenue, Wm. J. McCann, one of the Nineteenth street gang, anatched her pocketbook and ran into an aliepway. Officer Criminon chased him into a tenement in the rear, and McCann drew a knife. The officer clubbed the young desperado into submission. He was committed in Jefferson Market. Yesterday Detectives Elder and McDougal, of the Police Central Office, arrested Frank Smith and Frank Riehards, two well-known pickpockets, while plying ineir vocation among a large crowd at Broadway and Yestrotry while Mr. Theodore Place, of 97 Chambers Stolen by John Park, pickpockets, aged 18. Detectives Tilley and Heldelberg, who were standing by and witnessed the theft, arrested Davis and recovered the watch.

Colchicum Seeds. Mrs. Catherine J. Boden, aged 40, of 27 Orch Mrs. Catherine J. Boden, aged 40, of 27 Orchard street, for the last nine months, has been afflicted with rheumatism. Her sufferings became so intense that she was almost distracted. Yesterday a neighbor called to see her, and advised her to try a decoction of colchium seeds. Mrs. Boden followed the advice, but took an overdose, and was soon seized with convulsions Dr. Husted, of 188 East Broadway, was called in, but she died in a half hour after his arrival. The Coroner was notified to investigate, as the Doctor refused a certificate.

\$15,000 Worth of Whiskey. Charles W. Hovey, a Boston merchant, was warrant granted by City Judge Bedford, charging that in 1870 he obtained \$45,00 worth of liquors from Cum miles & Co., liquor merchants, of 69 Cortiandt street by Ladulent representation.

After Election. Over a thousand men were discharged from the Brookive Navy Yard yesterday.

AMUSEMENTS.

Real Sthiopins Drams-The Black Art

A unique entertainment was given a Republican Hall, on the corner of Broadway and Twenty-third street, last evening in the performance of two plays by an association of colored amateurs known as the Dumas Dramatic Company. The room contains a small stage at one extremity, furnished with footlights and simple but respectable appointments of rather a primitive sort. The orchestra comprised three performers, whose music stands consisted of rough laths nailed against the stage front. They discoursed sweet music while the audience assembled. This was composed principally of colored persons, and numbered from fifty to one hundred, including, we presume, the site of our fellow citizens of this class. The white audience, though small, was very select.

"Kenilworth," which the bill announced as the work of Thomas Dibden. Esq., was the first play. The rising curtain disclosed a modern barroom, hung with common prints, and occupied by three or four colored gallants, who muttered to one another in almost inaudible tones. The only exception to the all-pervading human hue of darkness was in the man behind the bar, whose face and voice were unmistakably Celtic. Mr. J. L. Smith, the Tony Foster of the play, was the first of the performers to do any decisive act. In the course of his remarks he found occasion to turn his back to the house. In this position, it soon became evident to the audlence that a certain portion of Mr. Smith's dress had not been properly adjusted, and throughout the first act every roar view of his person excited roars of laughter, which he doubtiess found it difficult to understand.

With this exception the performance was very much such as might be expected from any company of inexperienced amateurs. Some of the eccentricities of dress were extraordinary, as where Queen Elizabeth wore a deep red velvet cloak over a skirt consisting mainly of gigantic pink flounces. Some of the conceptions of character were wonderful, as where Mr. Charles some octoroon, played the part of Amy Robert with no little sense, discretion, and tact, displaying a knowledge of the text sadly wanting in some of the performers. Mr. Thomas J. Griffin, who also acted as stage manager, made a very respectabl amateurs known as the Dumas Dramatic Com pany. The room contains a small stage at on-extremity, furnished with footlights and simple

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GRANT MAJORITHES Ottego Ottego

How Virginia was Carried for Grant. Washington, Nov. 13.-Full returns from many counties in Virginia have reached here, and they Grant was accomplished not by an increase of the Radical vote, but by the apathy of Democrats, who, after the October elections, regarded the Presidential contest as hopeless, and therefore stayed at home. The vote for Grant in many counties is far below that for Wells in the Gubernatorial election of 1808, when Wells was beaten by 18,30 majority. Grant loses from the vote of 1809 in Amelia county over 20 votes; in Augusta nearly 600; in Chesterfield, 200; in Diswiddle, 300; in Goochland, 600; in the Radical County, 1,000; and in Pittsylvania, 650; and heavily in Petersburg, Eichmond, and other points. It is clear from the county of Grant but stayed at home. The Bragistout vote for Grant but stayed at home. The Bragistout vote is as contemptible in numbers as in purpose, not exceeding 1,000, it is said. Frant was accomplished not by an increase of the Radi

RICHMOND. Nov. 13.—Official returns from 101 counties, cities, and towns give Greeley 580 majority. The official returns from seven other counties give counties majority. Only two counties have not been bright ress inajority. Only two counties have not been hear droon. These gave Wells, Republican, for Governor, in 180, 300 net majority. If these unofficial figures are not unsterially changed, Grant's majority in the State will be about 2,000. There is a probability of the election of Davis, Democratic candidate in the Fifth Congressional District. It is contested by Thomas, Republican, on the ground of a number of votes having been thrown out in Halifax county by the canvassers for some alleged informality.

A Liberal Victory in Texas. GALVESTON, Nov. 13.—The net Democratic majority in forty-nine counties is 8,775. It is generally conceded that the Democrats have elected all the Con-gressmen and have a majority in both branches of the Legislature. Auctin has about 10,000 majority for permanent capital. has about 10,000 majority for permanent

A Notable Elopement. NEWARK, Nov. 13.-Mr. William Hawkins, aged 54 years, a member of the wealthy jeweiry manufacturos years, a member of the wealthy jewery manufacturing firm of Carter, Hawkins & Dodd, eloped last week
with Miss Mattle Lynch, a young lady of considerable
musical talent, who for two or three years has been very
populated. Newark audiences. Mr. Hawkins had
been regulated the particulations to Miss Lynch for some
time, but her parental tentions to Miss Lynch for some
time, but her parental three manufactures are the second and the parental second and the

Large Prices for Old Postage Stamps. There was an auction sale of American and foreign postage stamps last night in Clinton Hall. Among the stamps sold were the following, mostly Confederate and Provisional, which realized very high prices; 5c. Livingston, Alabama, \$23; 2c. Mobile, \$1; Affhens, teorgia, \$1; carrier's stamp, Franklin's head, \$15; 8c. Marine, Virginia, \$10; 8c. Brattleboro, \$3; 5c. Battleboro, \$5; 5c. Baton Rouge, La., \$7.50; 10c. Nashville, Tenn., \$6; \$c. Nashville, Tenn., \$6; 5c. Nashville, Tenn., \$6; 5c. Macon, Georgia, \$3.

Construction Trains in Collision. Construction Trains in Collision.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—In a collision this morning on the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad, near the tunnel in the southeastern part of Washington, between a construction train and four cars loaded with gravel, that had broken loose from a train while passing through the tunnel, four colored men from Alexandris, Va., were injured, one being severely bruised, the second losing a band, another having his right leg cut off, and a fourth having both legs broken.

Billy Edwards's Challenge Accepted. After Billy Edwards lost the fight with Arthur Chambers he went to England. Immediately on his arrival there he announced himself as willing to make a match with any light weight in Great Britain. The gauntiet thrown down by him has been accepted by Tom Kenney, "the Shoeblack," who announces in Bell's Life that he will fight Billy at 8 stone 12 pounds or 9 stone for \$250 or \$500 a side. Kenney says further that he will fight him anywhere outside of the London district.

John Lamons, a resident of Jersey City Heights, reported to be worth \$50,000, was before Justice Puhlman resterday, his wife charging that he had refused to support her. The woman swore that she had been nearly starved while he was with her, and that he had recently abandoned her altogether. He was held in \$500 bail.

Eclipse of the Moon To-Night. A partial eclipse of the moon to-night will by visible all over the United States. In this city the eclipse will begin three minutes after midnight, and will and at accepteen minutes to one o'clock in the morn-ing, lasting altogether about forty minutes.

Walking 120 Miles in 160 Hours. ALEANY, Nov. 18 .- A despatch from Moriah. Esser Chanty, N. Y., states that Wm. H. Croft, has starte day its miles in 100 hours without sleep. He had walk. Shours at moon to-day.

R. sid Rise of the Kennebec River. AUGUSTA. Me., Nov. 13.—The Kennebec river has been rising rapidly during the afternoon and evening. The wharves are covered. No damage has yet been reported. The water is still rasing.

THE MESSAGE OF M. THIERS.

THE FRENCH PRESIDENTS APPRAL TO THE CONSERVATIVES.

Ready to Proclaim the Republic-The Civilized World Contributing to the Lona -The Government's Strength.

Paris, Nov. 13.—The message of President Thiers was received by the National As-sembly and read to-day. The message begins with thanks to God for the progress of the work of reparation and the general prosperity of the country. Alluding to the extraordinary success

of reparation and the general prosperity of the country. Alluding to the extraordinary success of the last ioan asked by the Government, it says the whole available capital of the commercial world was offered to France. Half of the loan has been realized.

In three months Germany has been paid 800,-000,000 francs of the war indemnity, at debe will receive 200,000,000 more in December. The budget shows a deficit of 132,000,000 francs for the past fiscal year; but the estimates show that the equilibrium of expenditure and revenue will be restored in 1873, and that a surplus may be looked for in 1874. Allusion is made to the disasters of the late war, the cruel dismemberment of the country, the frightful burden it had to bear, and the establishment of the Republic, All those things suddenly bursting on a surprised and disheartened country might have resulted in irreparable disaster if order had not been maintained.

A forcible appeal is made to theoretical Republicans not to spare even excessive sacrifices for order in their own interests. Events have given them the Republic. The Republic exists as the legal Government. An attempt at any different form of government would lead to the most terrible revolution. The President deprecates a formal proclamation of the Republic by the Assembly. The better policy would be to impress on the institutions of the country the features of conservative republicanism. The Republic must be conservative; otherwise it cannot exist. The absolute need of France is repose. The mass might live through a few days of agitation; after frightening others it fears itself and falls into the arms of an adventurer, travelling the sad and humiliating journey from anarchy to despotism, and despotism to anarchy. The slightest fault is sufficient to wreek the Republic. France, orderiv and strong, inspired confidence in foreign powers, who desire above all a just equilibrium. France, if she chooses not to isolate herself, may become surrounded by trusting and useful friends. To the Assembly, and ren

Duenrthing Gignutic Frauds in San Fran-

cisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 13.—Great interest is felt on the subject of the alleged frauds in the office of the State Harbor Commissioners, which are said to have extended over a period of several years and to amount of the subject of deliver. Gov. Booth and Comto many thousands of dollars. Gov. Booth and Com-missioner Rosenfeld are active in their endeavors to missioner Rosenfeld are active in their endeavors to unearth the frauds. Several wharfing collectors have aready been removed. The County Judge to-day charged the Grand Jury in very strong language to probe the matter to the bottom, and not to be estimated with nounishing the catapaw theree, but to reach the principals, regardless of wealth, secial or political standing. Ex-Mayor Selby is foreman of the Grand Jury, which is also charged with the investigation of affairs in the Sheriff's office, particularly with reference to the escape of the Brotherton forgers.

The Hempstead Oyster Wur.

For a long time pouchers have been stealing oysters in Hempstead Bay. Suspicion pointed to several persons, but they were never caught in the set. On Monday evening a boat, containing several men, entered the inlet and anchored. They remained there for some time, and then went to the village. They resided in the village of Bockville Centre, and about 9 o'clock went to their homes. Their names are Samuel Wright, Oilver Francis, and Ira Huise. At about mindinght William Abrams, Foster Abrams, Joseph Cornell, Heavy Mott, He, ward Abrams, and several others, all oyster dealers, visited the houses of the first mentioned persons, dragged them from bed and to the residence of Justice De Mott, on a charge of stealing oysters. They had no warrant, and not having made composint the Justice dismissed the prisoners. On Tuesday Counselor Mott instituted a suit against the offenders for \$10,000.

Market prison to the Tombs, where he is awaiting the action of Justice Fowler, who, it is thought, will rendet a decision in his case to-day. Channing Miles, nephew of Mrs. Woodhull, who was held in the Ludlow street jall as a witness in the case of the United States authorities against the women brokers, was released yesterday on his own recognizances. Assistant District Autorucy Davies has not yet set the case down for trial. Mrs. Woodhull and Miss Claffin are still he cell No. It in the jail, and are visited daily by many of their friends. They receive on an average fifty letters a day from all parts of the country. action of Justice Fowler, who, it is thought, will rend

LOGANSPORT, Ind., Nov. 13.—Judge Dykeman, a prominent citizen of this place, to-day shot W. C. Mo reau of the O'Conor Electors from this State, and now was the appearance of an article in last week's San-do now the appearance of an article in last week's San-do nouncing Dykeman. Moreau's wound is serious, but will probably not prove fatal. An attempt was made hast night to tarand feather Moreau, but it was prevented by the police.

The Pacification of Muxico. MATAMORAS, Nov. 13.—Gen. Ceballos, Military Governor of Sinaloa, announces the pacification of that State without bloodshed, Gen. Diaz having surrendered and given his parole to present hunself at the city of Mesleo. President Tejada congratulates the country on the complete restoration of peace. There is great rejoicing in the capital.

The Indiana Legislature Organized. INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 13 .- The Legislature orcanized at 2 o'clock this afternoon by the election of the Hon. Wm. K. Edwards Speaker of the House, and the Hon. G. W. Friedley President of the Senate. All the Republican caucus nominees were choque in both branches. The Governo, a message will be delivered to-morrow.

The Republican caucus of the Legislature of Indiana hast night unanimously nominated Senator Morton for reflection. Who Will Fill the Blind?

of the Bowling Green Savings Bank is playing his hand very close up to his breast -very close? Will it please you to call him? I would myself or I hold smen a SALL Pals. CURIOSITIES OF CRIME.

To the Editor of The Sun.
Sin: Knowest thou, O Sun, that the receives

Joseph Miller, employed in Coates' rolling mill. attinore, was yesterday struck on the head with a bar firon by Thoions Hughes, a fellow workman, and died on afterward. Last night Annie Young and Nellie Smith, of 22 Bayard street, fought, and Annie bit off a large por-tion of Nellie's cheek. Annie was locked up in the El-dridge street station. Pierre Peterson, a Swede, cut his throat with a razer, near the New York Railroad depot in Philadelphis yesterday. A steerage passenger teket from New York to Liverpool was found on the body.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. William Stuart is seriously ill at his country seat in New London. Col. Spencer, it is rumored, will hereafter at tend court in full uniform. Miss Nellie Grant returns to Europe in December with a large and distinguished party of Philadel Paul F. Nicholson, editor of the Fifth Avenual Journal, has gone to Boston, where he will remain several days. Abraham R. Lawrence, Jr., has been sojourn-ing for a few days at the Glenridge House, Cornwall-on-the-Hudson. Mr. Theodore Moss of Wallack's Theatre has son arenue.

Grafulla, leader of the Seventh Regiment band, has composed some inspiriting martial music fos his forthcoming concerts.

Major-Gen. Gillmore and bride have returned from their wedding tour to their residence in Brooklya, where they will hereafter reaide.

Harry Palmer of Niblo's Theatre is just now the most active and busiest man in town perfecting arrangements for the production of "Leo and Loues."

Mr. Brassey, M.P., of England, is cruising along the Southern coast in his beautiful steam yacht Eather, with a large party of ladies and gentlemen on board.

Princess Napoleon's millinery shop in London Princess Napoleon's millinery shop in London has proved a great success, and the elegant woman is said to be making a fortune out of her noble patrons. Mr. John Hoey, who is expected home from Europe time week with his family, is said to have purchased \$200,000 worth of pictures and furniture stroad.

Mr. Robert Pinkerton, son of Maj. Allen Pinkerton, the great detective, has become Superintendent of the New York Division of the National Police Agency.

Mrs. E. B. Washburne, wife of the American Minister to France, is residing in Germany, superintending the education of her children, who are at school in Hanover.

It having been reported that the Hon. Horace Greeley was ill, suffering from sleeplessness and a gen-eral collapse of the nervous system, a Sun reporter called upon Dr. Beyard yesterday, and was imprimed that there was no truth in the general.